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REVISION OF THE GENUS *STENOBATYLE* CASEY (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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The purpuricenine genus *Stenobatyle* was proposed by Casey (1912) to include *Entomosterna prolixa* Bates and a new species, *cribrata*, from Mexico. Linsley (1935) described the species *inflaticollis* in a new genus, *Leptobatyle*, observing its close resemblance to *cribrata* Casey. The remaining species herein placed into *Stenobatyle* were in the genus *Entomosterna* Chevrolat until Chemsak and Linsley (1974) transferred them into *Parabatyle* Casey. Subsequent studies indicate that the type species of *Parabatyle* is not congeneric with the other species. Therefore, *sanguiniventris* Chevrolat is retained as *Parabatyle* and the others, including *inflaticollis*, placed into *Stenobatyle*.

The species of *Stenobatyle* are all presently known from Mexico, with one species, *eburata* (Chevrolat), ranging to Costa Rica. Adults are diurnal and are found on the flowers of various trees and shrubs. No host plant data have been seen for any of the species.

Genus *Stenobatyle* Casey

Stenobatyle Casey, 1912:326; Linsley, 1935:101; Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182 (synonymy).

Leptobatyle Linsley, 1935:101; Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182 (synonymy). (Type: *Leptobatyle inflaticollis* Linsley, monobasic).

Form moderate sized, slender. Head small, front oblique; palpi short, apical segments short, truncate at apices; mandibles short, slightly curved at apices, apices acute; eyes finely faceted, deeply emarginate, upper lobes small; antennal tubercles divergent, moderately elevated; antennae slender, eleven-segmented, slightly longer than body in males, third segment usually longer than scape, fourth shorter than third. Pronotum convex, sides rounded; apex narrower than base; apex and base narrowly margined, hind margins usually flaring laterally; prosternum not or very feebly impressed, intercoxal process abruptly declivous, not expanded at apex, coxal cavities broadly open behind; mesosternum with intercoxal process arcuate to declivous, coxal cavities open to epimeron; metasternum with episternum subparallel to slightly tapering posteriorly. Elytra slender, tapering, lateral mar-

gins feebly to strongly impressed at basal ⅓; eburneous ridges or elevated costae usually present; apices crenulate, outer angles dentate. Legs slender; hind femora linear, arcuate, usually extending to apices of elytra; posterior tarsi slender, usually elongate, third segment cleft to middle. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species: *Entomosterna prolixa* Bates (by original designation).

This genus may be recognized by the slender form, small head, relatively short antennae, convex, usually tapering pronotum with distinct margins at the base and apex, and usually strongly costate or eburneous ridged elytra.

Key to the Species of *Stenobatyle*

1. Elytra with very distinct longitudinal, often eburneous costae .. 2
   Elytra lacking elevated costae, opaque, very coarsely, confluently punctate; pronotum dull, closely alveolate-punctate; integument black, pronotum reddish to orange except for middle. Length, 13 mm. Mexico and Guerrero ..... *inflaticollis*
2(1). Elytra with costae eburneous 3
   Elytra with costae not eburneous 4
3(2). Each elytron with a single broad costa, punctures rather fine, subequal to those of pronotum. Length, 9–17 mm. Sonora, Mexico to Costa Rica ..... *eburata*
   Each elytron with 2 costae, one dorsal and one extending back from humerus, punctures coarse, contiguous, much larger than those of pronotum. Length, 10–11 mm. Guerrero ..... *gracilis*
4(3). Pronotum finely, rather sparsely punctate, punctures finer and sparser at sides; elytra finely, very sparsely punctate at basal margin. Length, 15–18 mm. Guerrero to Oaxaca ..... *prolixa*
   Pronotum coarsely, confluently punctate, punctures transverse; elytra coarsely, contiguously punctate throughout. Length, 7–12 mm. Sinaloa to Veracruz and Oaxaca ..... *miniaticollis*

Stenobatyle inflaticollis (Linsley), **NEW COMBINATION**

Leptobatyle inflaticollis Linsley, 1935:101.
Parabatyle inflaticollis, Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182.

Male.—Form moderate sized, slender; integument black, pronotum except apical and basal margins and a median vitta or spot reddish. Head confluently punctate, sparsely pubescent; antennae extending beyond elytra by four segments, scape finely, confluently punctate, segments from sixth longitudinally carinate beneath, outer segments minutely, densely pubescent, third segment much longer than scape, fourth a little shorter than third, fifth equal to fourth. Pronotum a little broader than long, sides broadly

rounded; disk strongly convex, alveolate-punctate with a vague median linear callus behind middle; pubescence obsolete; prosternum opaque, sparsely pubescent; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with silvery recumbent pubescence, mesosternal process subdeclivous. Elytra about 2½ times as long as broad, epipleura shallowly emarginate at basal one-third; punctures very coarse, deep, contiguous to confluent; pubescence obsolete; apices sinuate truncate. Legs slender; hind femora extending a little beyond apices of elytra; hind tibiae arcuate; hind tarsi elongate. Abdomen very densely clothed with silvery recumbent pubescence except narrowly at apices of first four segments; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 13 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae a little longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate at apex. Length, 13 mm.

Type locality.—Bejucos, Temascaltepec, Mexico, Mexico.

Range.—Mexico and Guerrero.

Flight period.—July.

The punctation of the pronotum and elytra will distinguish this species. The black median line of the pronotum varies from a spot over the basal one-half to extending the entire length. The female specimen at hand has an indication of narrow, pale sub-marginal vittae on the elytra.

New records.—1♂, 1♀, Canyon del Zopilote, 34 mi N Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico, 11 July 1970 (Fisher and Sullivan).

Stenobatyle eburata (Chevrolat), **NEW COMBINATION**

Entomosterna eburata Chevrolat, 1862:755; Bates, 1880:85.
Parabatyle eburata, Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182.
Entomosterna trucidata Chevrolat, 1862:755; Bates, 1880:86; 1885:330. **NEW SYNONYMY.**
Parabatyle trucidata, Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182.
Entomosterna unicostata Casey, 1912:332. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Male.—Form moderate sized, tapering; integument black, pronotum often reddish at sides, each elytron with a broad, glabrous, elevated eburneous costa. Head densely, irregularly punctate, sparsely pubescent; antennae slightly longer than body, scape densely, moderately coarsely punctate, outer segments opaque, densely clothed with very short, recumbent pubescence, scape shorter than third segment, fourth equal to scape, fifth equal to third. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides rounded; disk strongly convex, broadly impressed behind middle at base, usually with a shallow, irregular callus before depression; punctures moderately coarse, contiguous, becoming confluent at sides; pubescence rather sparse, depressed, sides with a few, long, erect hairs; prosternum rugulose, densely pale pu-

bescent; meso- and metasternum finely, densely punctate, densely clothed with recumbent silvery pubescence, mesosternal process moderately declivous. Elytra more than 2½ times as long as broad, sides shallowly impressed at middle; eburneous costae sutural, extending from basal margin almost to apex; basal punctures separated, becoming coarser and contiguous almost to apex; pubescence short, depressed, rather sparse, with a few erect hairs near base; apices bi-emarginate or bitruncate, angles usually dentate. Legs slender; hind femora extending to apices of elytra or a little beyond; hind tarsi elongate. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate at sides, densely pubescent at sides; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 9–16 mm.

Female.—Form more robust. Antennae about as long as body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate. Length, 10–17 mm.

Type locality.—of *eburata,* Soleda, Yucatan, Mexico; *trucidata,* Merida, Yucatan; *unicostata,* Guerrero, Mexico.

Range.—Sonora, Mexico to Costa Rica (Fig. 1).

Flight period.—May to August.

Flower records.—Croton, Buddleia, Jatropha, Donneilsmithia.

This species is easily recognized by the broad, eburneous costa on each elytron.

From Sinaloa, Mexico to Veracruz and Yucatan, all specimens have the pronotum uniformly black. From Oaxaca and Yucatan to Costa Rica all specimens at hand have the pronotum reddish at the sides. There appear to be no other differences but the southern population may eventually prove to represent a distinct subspecies, *trucidata.*

Adults are common in western Mexico on flowers of *Croton, Buddleia* and *Jatropha* during July and August. In Costa Rica, adults emerge earlier, in May. This species is usually found on flowering plants together with *miniaticollis.*

Most records are from Mexico (Fig. 1). Others include: Chontales, Nicaragua (BCA); 8 mi NW Bagaces, Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

Stenobatyle gracilis, new species

Male.—Form moderate sized, slender; integument black, pronotum except apical and basal margins reddish, each elytra with a yellowish subsutural and submarginal costa. Head finely, confluently punctate, sparsely pubescent; antennae extending beyond elytra by about two segments, scape confluently punctate, outer segments densely clothed with fine, dark, appressed pubescence, third segment much longer than scape, fourth segment about one-third longer than scape, fifth equal to fourth. Pronotum as long as broad, sides broadly rounded; disk with a shallow, elongate, longitudinal, glabrous callus at middle; punctures coarse, shallow, almost alveolate; pubescence obsolete; prosternum rugulose, sparsely pubescent; meso- and

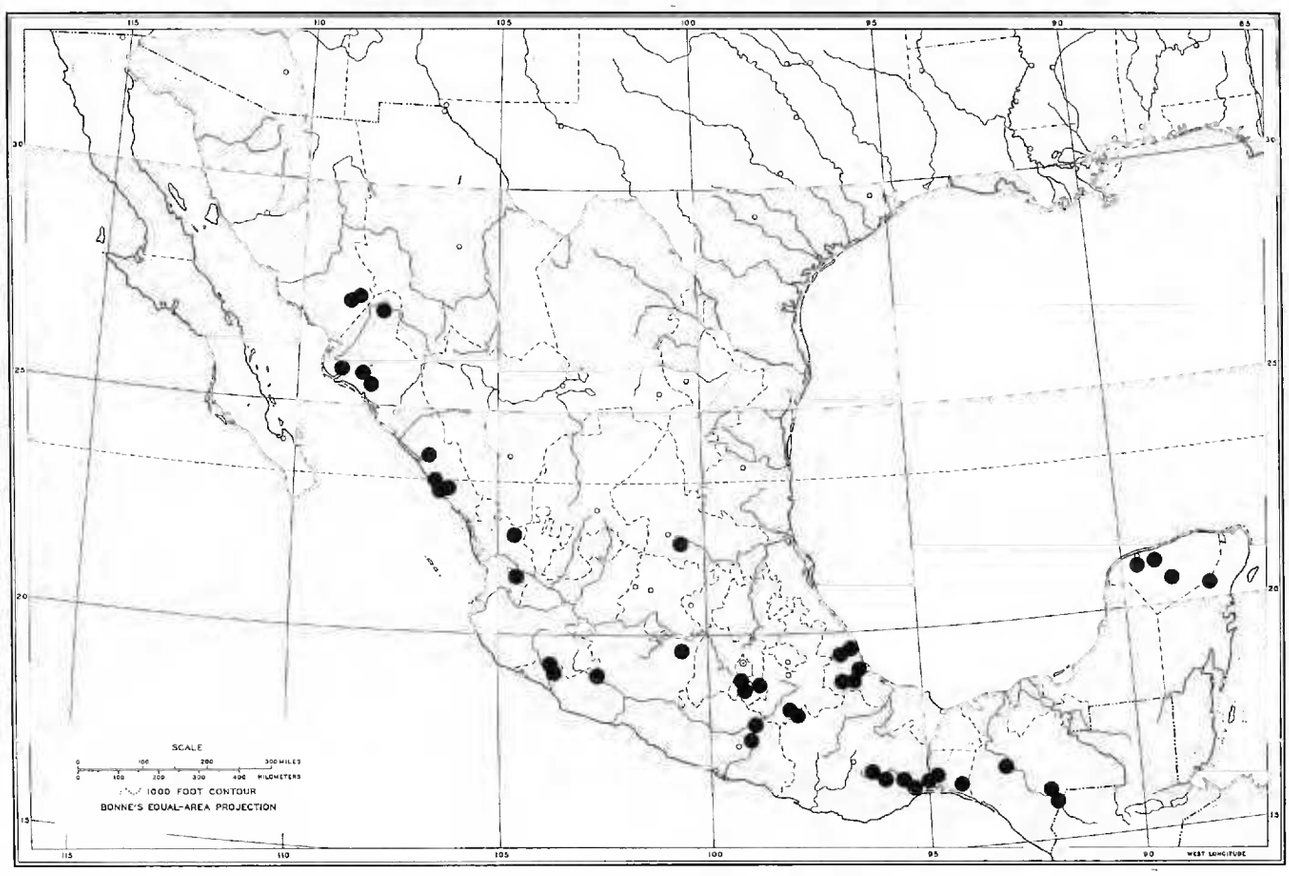

Fig. 1. Known distribution of *Stenobatyle eburata* (Chevrolat) in Mexico.

metasternum minutely, densely punctate at sides, coarsely and more sparsely to glabrous midline of mesosternum, pubescence silvery, dense at sides. Elytra more than three times as long as broad, epipleura moderately emarginate at basal one-third; subsutural costae moderately broad, sub-marginal pair narrow; punctures coarse, contiguous, larger at middle; pubescence obsolete; apices unevenly truncate. Legs slender; hind femora extending to apices of elytra, rather sparsely punctate; hind tarsi moderately elongate. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate, densely clothed with short appressed, silvery pubescence; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 10 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae slightly longer than body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate. Length, 10 mm.

Holotype male (California Academy of Sciences) from Mexcala, Guerrero, Mexico, 29 June, 1951 (P. D. Hurd). One female paratype from Canyon del Zopilote, 24 mi N Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 11 July, 1970 (Fisher, Sullivan).

This species is easily recognized by the color and small, slender form. Although the type series possesses double yellowish vittae on each elytron, it is probable that other individuals would lack one or both of these. However, the costae should remain evident.

Stenobatyle prolixa (Bates)

Entomosterna prolixa Bates, 1892:180; Chemsak, 1967:76 (lectotype).
Stenobatyle prolixa, Linsley, 1935:102.

Male.—Form moderate sized, elongate; integument shining, black, pronotum bright red except narrowly at apical and basal margins, femora often reddish. Head finely, irregularly punctate, pubescence very short; antennae extending about three segments beyond elytra, scape finely, densely punctate; segments densely clothed with very fine, dark, appressed pubescence, third segment longer than scape, fourth equal to scape, fifth equal to third. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides broadly rounded; disk with a median, glabrous callus behind middle; punctures fine, somewhat transverse, densest at middle, becoming very shallow toward sides; fine setae rising out of punctures depressed, transversely directed toward center of disk; prosternum transversely rugulose, densely clothed with short, erect, pale pubescence; meso- and metasternum very finely, densely punctate at sides, densely clothed with appressed, silvery pubescence, mesosternal process moderately declivous. Elytra almost three times longer than basal width, sides feebly impressed at middle; each elytron with an elevated, glabrous costa near suture and vague one extending from humerus to near apex where it joins with the other; basal punctures fine, sparse, becoming denser and coarser toward apex; pubescence short, sparse; apices sinuate-truncate. Legs slender; hind femora extending to apices of elytra; pubescence fine; hind tarsi elongate. Abdomen finely, densely punctate and pubescent at sides; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 15–16 mm.

Female.—Form more robust. Antennae about as long as body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly subtruncate at apex. Length, 15–18 mm.

Type locality.—Guerrero, Mexico.

Range.—Guerrero to Oaxaca.

Flight period.—July and August.

The finely punctate, reddish pronotum and sparse punctures at the base of the elytra will separate this species from *miniaticollis*.

New records.—Mexico: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Acapulco, Guerrero, 9–14 July, 10 August, 1936 (C. Seevers); 1♀, Puerto Angel, Oaxaca, 15 July, 1964 (A. B. Lau); 1♂, 23 mi S Matias Romero, Oaxaca, 14 August, 1963 (Parker, Stange); 1♀, 56 mi NW Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 27 July, 1963 (W. A. Foster).

Stenobatyle miniaticollis (Chevrolat), **NEW COMBINATION**

Entomosterna miniaticollis Chevrolat, 1862:756; Bates, 1880:86; 1885:330.
Parabatyle miniaticollis, Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182.
Stenobatyle cribrata Casey, 1912:331; Linsley, 1935:102; Chemsak and Linsley, 1974:182 (synonymy).

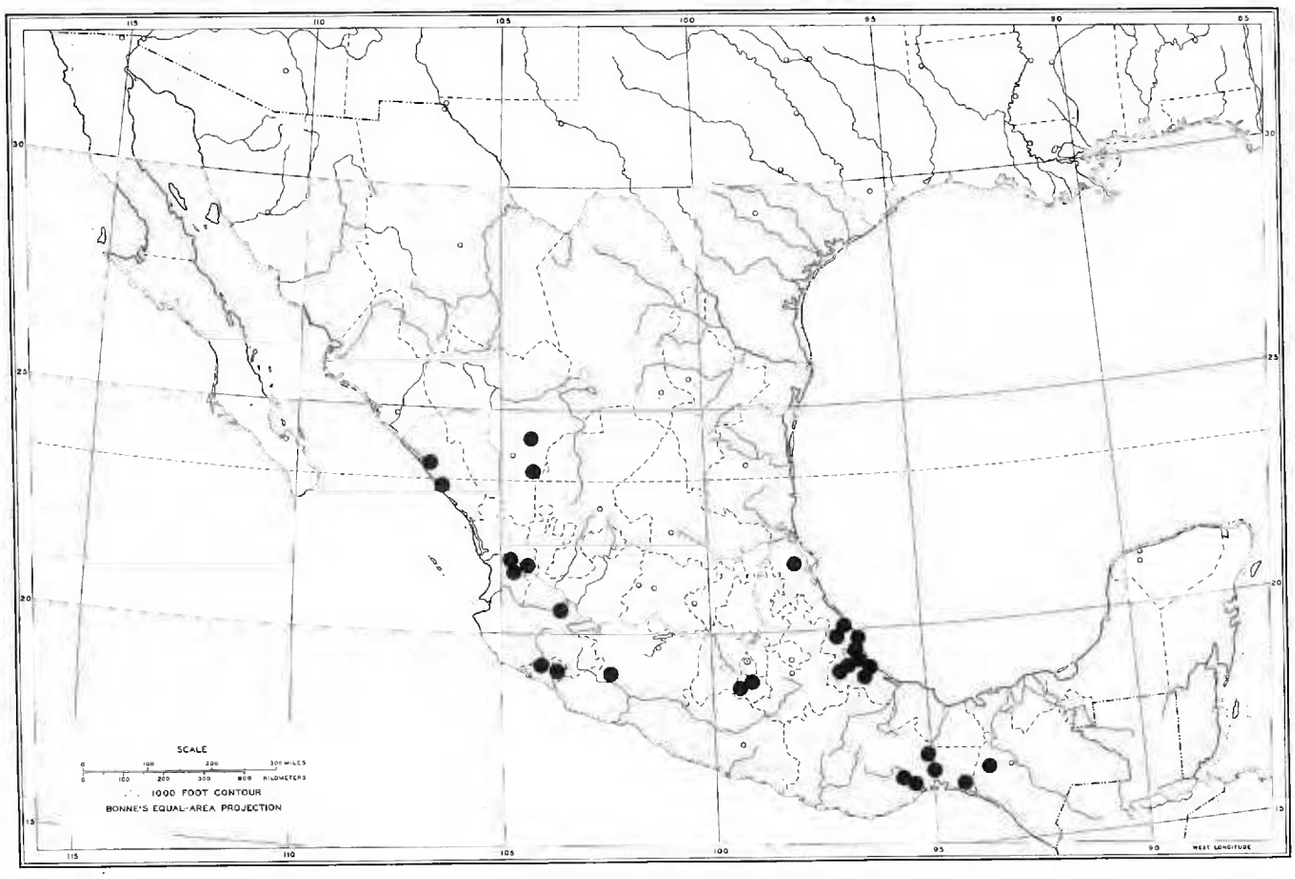

Fig. 2. Known distribution of *S. miniaticollis* (Chevrolat).

Male.—Form moderate sized, slender; integument black, pronotum reddish, usually with a longitudinal, median black spot. Head densely, irregularly punctate, very finely pubescent; antennae slightly longer than body, scape moderately coarsely, densely punctate, outer segments opaque, densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence, third segment much longer than scape, fourth segment shorter than scape, fifth slightly longer than scape. Pronotum about as long as broad, sides broadly rounded, as broad as elytra at base; disk convex, moderately coarsely, closely punctate at middle, punctures at sides coarse, confluent; pubescence sparse, depressed, transverse; prosternum rugulose, rather sparsely pubescent; meso- and metasternum minutely punctate at sides, rather coarsely at middle, pubescence depressed, silvery, denser at sides, mesosternal process arcuate. Elytra about three times as long as broad, epipleura deeply emarginate at basal one-third; each elytron with a glabrous, elevated, subsutural costa extending from basal margin almost to apex; pubescence very short; apices sinuate-truncate. Legs slender; hind femora extending to apices of elytra; hind tarsi elongate. Abdomen minutely, densely punctate at sides, pubescence denser at sides; last sternite truncate at apex. Length, 7–12 mm.

Female.—Form similar. Antennae about as long as body. Abdomen with last sternite broadly truncate. Length, 8–12 mm.

Type locality.—of *miniaticollis,* Oaxaca, Mexico; *cribrata,* Guerrero, Mexico.

Range.—Sinaloa, Mexico to Veracruz and Oaxaca (Fig. 2).

Flight period.—June to September.

Flower records.—Buddleia, Acacia.

The reddish, coarsely punctate pronotum and coarse punctures of the elytra will distinguish this species.

Adults are numerous on the flowers of *Buddleia wrightii* in Sinaloa, Mexico, where they commonly occur with *eburata.*

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